

(5) Capitulo 15, Exercíao 1

Mostre em tetalhe como obter a regua de Sempson $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{6} \left[f(a) + 4f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(b) \right]$

Varios construir um pelinômio intempolador $P_n(x)$ pelo método de Lagrange ao redon dos pontos $x_0=\alpha$, $x_1=\frac{a+b}{2}$, $x_2=b$

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{2} f(x_i) L_i(x) \Rightarrow \int_{a}^{b} P_n(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{2} f(x_i) \int_{a}^{b} L_i(x) dx$$

Vanios pré calcular algumas corsas

$$= \frac{2x^2 + (a+3b)x + ab+b^2}{(a-b)^2}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left[(x) dx \right] = \left[\frac{z}{3} x^{3} - \frac{a+3b}{z} x^{2} + (ab+b^{2})x \right]_{a}^{b} = \frac{z}{3} b^{3} - \frac{ab^{2}+3b^{3}}{2} + ab^{2}+b^{3} - \frac{2a^{3}}{3} + \frac{a^{2}+3ba^{2}}{2} - a^{2}b - ab^{2}$$

$$(a-b)^{2}$$

$$= 4b^{3} - 3ab^{2} - 9b^{3} + 6ab^{2} + 6b^{3} - 7a^{2} + 3a^{3} + 9ba^{2} - 6a^{2}b - 6ab^{2} = \frac{b^{3} + 3ab^{2} + 3a^{2}b - a^{3}}{6(a-b)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^3}{6(a-b)^2} = \frac{-(a-b)^3}{6(a-b)^2} = \frac{b-a}{6}$$

$$\frac{(x-x_{o})(x-x_{o})}{(x,-x_{o})(x,-x_{z})} = \frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{\left(\frac{a+b}{2}-a\right)\left(\frac{a+b}{2}-b\right)} = \frac{x^{2}-x(a+b)+ab}{\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)} = \frac{4\left(-x^{2}+x(a+b)-ab\right)}{(a-b)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{(b-a)\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)}{2} = \frac{4\left(-x^{2}+x(a+b)-ab\right)}{(a-b)^{2}}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} L_{1}(x) dx = \left[\frac{4(-\frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{x^{2}}{2}(a+b) - abx)}{(a-b)^{2}} \right]_{a}^{b} = \frac{4(-\frac{b^{3}}{3} + \frac{b^{2}}{2} + b^{3} - ab^{2} + \frac{a^{3}}{3} - \frac{a^{3} + a^{2}b}{2} + a^{2}b)}{(a-b)^{2}}$$

$$=\frac{4\left(-2b^{3}+3b^{2}a+3b^{3}-6ab^{2}+2a^{3}-3a^{3}-3a^{2}b+6a^{2}b\right)}{\left(b-a\right)^{2}}=\frac{4\left[b^{3}-3b^{2}a+3a^{2}b-0^{3}\right]}{\left(b-a\right)^{2}}=\frac{4\left(b-a\right)}{6\left(b-a\right)^{2}}$$

$$\cdot L_{2}(x) = \frac{(x-\chi_{1})(x-\chi_{0})}{(x_{2}-\chi_{0})(x_{2}-\chi_{1})} \cdot \frac{(2x-\alpha-b)(x-\alpha)}{(b-\alpha)(b-\alpha-b)} = \frac{2x^{2}-(3\alpha+b)x+ab+a^{2}}{(b-\alpha)^{2}}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left[\frac{1}{2} (x) dx = \left[\frac{\frac{2}{3} x^{3} - \frac{3a+b}{2} x^{2} + (ab+a^{2})x}{(b-a)^{2}} \right]_{a}^{b} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} b^{3} - \frac{3ab^{2}}{2} - b^{3} + ab^{2} + a^{2}b - \frac{2}{3} a^{3} + \frac{3a^{3} + ba^{2} - a^{2}b - a^{2}b}{2} \right]_{a}^{b}$$

$$= \frac{4b^3 - 9ab^2 - 3b^3 + 6ab^2 + 6a^2b - 4a^3 + 9a^3 + 3ba^2 - 6a^2b - 6a^3}{6(b-a)^2} = \frac{b^3 - 3ab^2 + 3a^2b - a^3}{6(b-a)^2}$$

Finalmente, obtemos a formula da Regra de Simpson

$$\int_{0}^{b} f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{6} \left(f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right)$$

PS: As integrais podiam ficar mous fácils com mudanças de novuáveus, nó pensa depois :